of the former stood a large white cross of roses and er the former stood a large winder cross of roses. The base of the cross was made of anunciation lilies. The edge of the pulpit had a border of exceedingly handsome Marshal Neil and Jacqueminot roses, and at either end red and white blossoming azalias in pots. Among the musical selections were an Easter anthem by Holden and a Kyrie by Weber. At the service for the Sunday-school in the afternoon, each child was presented with a flower and

IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES. A marked change was visible in the Roman Catholic Churches. During the last two weeks all the ernaments have been hidden by purple cover ings, for which were substituted on Good Friday heavy black mourning. These evidences of serrow were removed on Saturday, and all the paintings, statuary and gilded fixtures were again displayed The altars were adorned in the richest manner for a great feast of joy, and a handsome paschal candle added much to the beauty of the sanctuary. All the

collections were for the orphans.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-st., a great throng of people visited the church, and the cere monies received or added an attraction from the fact that Cardinal McCloskey celebrated a Pontifical mass. Fathers Kean and More were deacons of bonor, and Vicar-General Quinn acted as assistant priest to the Cardinal Father Halpin, of Fordham College, preached. The decorations were very handsome. The large screen behind the high altar, which had been covered for two weeks, was laid bare. Upon the screen was a row of candles which gave forth a bundred lights. Cloth of gold covered the roof of the tabernacle, on which rested a small vase of roses. From the base of the tabernacle strung a row of gas jets which terminated on the pinnacle of the altar, with the word in flaming letters "Alleluis." A large cross in gas jets was seen about four feet over the table of the altar. On each side of the table was a gilded column about four feet high, supporting vases of flowering plants. Cardinal-colored sliks hung in festoons on the rear wall. The music was a great feature of the service. Nearly an hour before the mass was begun at St. Stephen's Church the editice was througed with

Stephen's Church the cames was through the persons. The sanctuary presented a striking to ture. Twenty-four altar boys, in white cassock with red silk sashes, lined the chancel rail. Light were distributed with regularity all through the sanctuary and on the altar. From the highest points sanctuary and on the altar. From the highest point of the altar started a trailing vine of smilax, which was carried to all the projecting points. In all the miches of the white marble altar were bouquets of bright flowers. Beneath the mission cross on the Gospel side of the altar was a box of blooming plants, and on the opposite side of the sanctuary, under the painting of the Sacred Heart, was a large heart of blood-red flowers. On either side of the altar was a golden candelabra, around which was entwined a vine of evergreens. Two choirs furnished the music. The regular choir, augmented by a large chorus and an orchestra, rendered Rossin's miss. A male choir of twenty-four voices in mother organ loft sang the introit, gradual and pertions of organ loft sang the introd, gradual and pertions of the mass to the Gregorian chaut. Dr. McGlynn celebrated the mass, and Dr. Carran was deaced, and Father Henry sub-deacen. Dr. McGlynn also

and raised.

At St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth-st., was celebrated a salemn mass. The three a tars were neatly but not profusely decorated with flowers and lighted tapers. Scattered here and there on the sale and all the sale and all the sale and all the sales. and lighted tapers. Scattered here and there on the grand altar were handsome benguets of many-colored roses, whose fragrance filled the church. A bed of flowers literally covered the bases of the statues on either side of the sanctuary. Ambrose Thomas's minss was rendered by the choir. The Veni Creator was by G. Nava, the Offerlary by A. Draballi. At vespers the choir gave the Magnificat by Galignani, Ave Maria by Saint-Silens and litary by Hossi, The Key, Father Preston addressed the congregation at the last mass. When the acolytes with miniature torches began to light the tapers in the sainctuary of the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, in East Syxty-fifth-st., every seat was filled. The grand altar was laden with flowers and plants. At each side of the tabernacle was a visco of lifes, and at citier end of the altar was a large and very handsome basket of white and tea roses which rested on a column of marble. was a large and very handsome basket of white and ten roses which resied on a column of marble. Sprigs of jessamine and magnolia with bits of green intertwined were distributed over the altar. In the centre was a large paramid of mixed roses. A large heats of camusion red toses with a small white horder atood out in strong relief against the white marble altar. The music was a special fea-ture of the service. The "Priest's March" was from Mendelssohn, the Sacred Heart Mass by Gounod, and the Veni Creator before the sermon by La Ha he.

Gounod, and the Veni Creator before the sermon by La Hacht.

In the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Six-teenth-si., choice flowers and plants were seen in all parts of the sanctuary. All the statuary and other orn ments were respleadent; a hundred tapers and gas jets farmshed light in the chan-cel. The musical programme attracted a large assemblage, and many were mable to gain admit-tance. An orchestra assisted the regular choir in giving Mass No. 1, Leprovost offerfory. Father Shea celebrated the selemi mass, and Father White preached.

At St. Lawrence's Church, in East Eighty-fourth-

altar was a marble colume, on which was a marble urn filled with plants and roses. Lalles were in great profession. On one altar was a bed of white roses, with the letters "Jesus" in red.

IN BROOKLYN AND THE VICINITY.

The Easter decorations at Plymouth Church were few in number, the appearance of the pulpit being scarcely different from that which it presents on almost any other Sunday in the year. On Mr. Beecher's table stood a vase filled with azalias, roses, callas and ferns, intertwined with which was a green vine, and on the left corner of the platform was a pot of callas containing about a dozen blossoms. The opening anthem rendered by the "Angels, roll the rock away." Mr. Beecher preached from John ix., 5; "As long as 1 am in the world I am the light of the world."

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle the flowers were abundant and beautiful. A bank of cut flowers bearing the word "Easter" rested above the keyboard of the organ. A row of plants in pots, including callas, Easter lilies, roses, heliotrope and many other varieties in bloom, were arrayed along the front of the platform. Others were placed at the rear and in brackets on the organ front and along the front of the gallery, while at intervals on top of the gallery rail were placed blooming hyacinths.

Unusual preparations had been made in the various churches on Staten Island for the observance of Easter Sunday. The attendance throughout the day was large. There was a display of flowers generally more extensive than in former years, the various designs being very beautiful. The music in the following churches, which was furnished by singers orgaged expressly for the occasion, was very fine: Church of the Ascension, at West Brighton; St. Peter's, at New-Brighton; St. Mary's Episcopal, at West Brighton; St. Peter's, at New-Brighton; St. Mary's Episcopal, at West Brighton; St. Johns, at Chiton; St. Paul's, at Tompkinsville; and St. Mary's Eoman Catholic Church, at Chiton, In the Church of the Redeemer, on New-Brighton Heights, George William Curtis read an Easter serimon in the morning. The Hon. Erastus Brooks addressed the Sunday-school of the Courch of the abscension at West Brighton, at 4 p. m. In most of the churches there were chidren's services in the afternoon.

The day was observed in the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal and other Churches in Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonno City, Paterson and Bergen Font. The music at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Jersey City was eliborate, At the Church of Our Lady of Grace, at Hoboken, the regular church choir was assisted by a chorus of thirty voices, accompanied by an orchest a from the Unusual preparations had been made in the

regular church choir was assisted by a chorus of thirty voices, accompanied by an orchestra from the Philipariconne Society of this city. Professor Bernstein acted as conductor of the orchestra. The charches generally were decorated with choice

EASTER FOURTEEN YEARS AGO.

A CITY OF MOURNING-UNIVERSAL GRIEF OVER LINCOLN'S DEATH-SCENES OF THE POLLOWING

DAYS. "Do you remember this city on Easter Sunday, fourteen years ago?" was a question asked yesterday by one martyr of another victim of the barber's art in Morrow's tonsorial establishment in the dim recesses of that dark hotel known as French's Hotel, in Printing House Square.

"Yes," was the answer from Captain Walsh, of the Twenty-sixth Police Precinct. "I remember it very distinctly. I knocked down at 2 o'clock that morning the first ecoundrel who ventured to say that Abraham Lincoln ought to have been killed I took him to the station-house, and next morning Judge Dowling sent him to the Island for eix months

for his obnoxious opinions." The conversation set an old reporter to thinking and recalling the incidents of 1865. On Easter Sunday of that year-a day as bright and beautiful everhead as yesterday was she City of New-York

died with the words on his lips, "With malice toward none," It was as much as a man's life was worth to express sympathy with the South, though surrendered and suffering, in face of the great crime which had plunged the North into mourning, which was half expressed in tears, half in curses. From the Battery to Madison Square Broadway was literally lined with crape; if there were any disloval houses in the street that day they did not dare to express lack of feeling in the face of the grand sympathy and sublime rage of the loval people of the city. There was no Broadway above Madison Square in those days; all the great hotels and other buildings seen there now above the Fifth Avenue Hotel were not in existence then.

That Easter Sunday and its succeeding days for more than a week were eventful days. Easter came that year on April 16. President Lincoln had been shot on Friday night. So slow was even the telegraph in those days that the news of an event which startled the world and which occurred before 10 o'clock at night, was received with meredulity in New-York at 2 o'clock the next norming. The city was aroused at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning with the cry of the newsboys, "Assassmation of President Lincoln." It was not until 8 o'clock Saturday that the news was confirmed. It may be said that the city went instantly into mourning. As if by magic diags at half-mast, From such buildings as the Astor House, Stewart's, the St. Nicholas, in fact, all the great public buildings, entire botts of crape were suspended. Nobody thought of cutting a bolt of crape; it was bought by wholesale and suspended in masses, as if no extravagance of display could express the popular grief. Before nightfall of that day thousands of printed and written motoes expressive of grief had been suspended from door fronts, and in some instances across streets. Not only was this the case in Broadway and Fifth-ave, but in every part of the city, slums and all, the National bereavement was expressed in avery magingalle greh af word. On Saturday streets. Not only was this the case in Broadway and Fifth-ave, but in every part of the city, slums and all, the National bereavement was expressed in every imaginable garb of woe. On Saturday night every theatre and other place of amisement in the city was closed by a simultaneous movement of the managers. All courts were adjourned. All business was suspended. Spontaneously meetings were held in Wali-st., Broad-st., City Hall, and every open place of the city, and impromptu speeches, breathing alternately grief and rage, were made by all classes of citizens. On Easter Sunday there was only one theme talked of—the death of the grand by all classes of citizens. On Easter Sunday there was only one theme talked of—the death of the grand President. The sublimer theme of the Resurrection was but a mere incident of the day's services four-teen years ago. Men of all ages, women and children, went to and from church with tears flowing and heads bowed. It is no exaggeration to say that there was a funeral that day in every house in New-York City.

York City.
On Thursday, April 20, the funeral of the President took place at Washington. In New-York it was a universal fast day. All religious bodies—Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew—observed it as a fast day, and held services in churches, cathedrals and

On Monday following, April 24, the body of Mr. Lincoln, after lying in state at Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, was received, late in the day, at the City Hall. Tens of thousands of the people of the metropolis looked upon it during that night and early the next morning. Men and women stood in the line, which stretched from the City Hall far up Broadway, for many hours, in order to obtain a tear-obscured look upon the martyr's face. The funeral was on Tuesday, April 25. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with ocople of both sexes and all conditions in life. Once wedged in the throngs on the silewalk, it was impossible to move. The cross-streets on either side of Broadway were barricaded with trucks and wagons, upon which the people perched. Not a private house or store or public building along the route but had its roof fringed and its windows filled with people to witness the mournful march. Every military and civic organi-On Monday following, April 24, the body of Mr. and its windows filled with people to withess fire mournful march. Every military and civic organi-zation in the city was represented in the procession. The bate list of the organizations in the funeral line filled two columns and a half of the papers. The rear was brought up by an organization of negre grards—the first armed band of negrees that had ever been permitted to parade in New-York. This was less than two years after the mob-had numbed oil the negroes from the city and burned their

These are merely random recollections of an old

THE CARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The directors of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb have been disturbed somewhat by the criticisms of Edgar K. Apgar regarding the growth of expenditures in that institution. They claim that the comparisons which Mr. Appar makes in his report between the expenditures for the years 1860 and present management of the institution; and they deprecate any attempts to decrease the per capita appropriations to the institution from the State.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, who is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, said: "There is one sentence in seen. The services were conducted by Fathers of their real requirements. It is true that the provision made for the immates of this particular. estruction which their education demanded. It is also true that the present inmates of the institution receive comforts and privileges which are not absolutely necessary to their existence, but which the State can well afford to let them enjoy. In 1860, and for several years afterward, while the institution was under the nouth way. When they could not get meat, they had to live on bread and potatoes. Dr. Peet was obliged to ask the State Legislature each year for grants of money to over deficiencies. The appropriation of \$300 for each mate was intended to put the institution where it would not need to go begging. In 1870 the institution was divided into administrative and educational epartment was placed a skilful physician. We of received a warning that year from an epidenic of typhoid fever, and the result was a change for the better in the dict of the immates. Most I the do I mates under our charge are of a low playstea standard and require the best food to keep them it ealth. To this fact is due the large increase in the consumption of milk of which Mr. Appar complains. The result of a more liberal diet has been to reduce greatly the death-rate. In 1870 this death-rate was one in forty. In 1872 there were only two deaths in the instition, and hast year there was not a single death here

in forty. In 1872 there were only two deals in the institution, and last year there was not a single death here. The medical register shows a similar declain in the number of cases of stekness among the inmates.

"Another cause of increase in our expenditures is found in the fact that we have to sheiter and concate more children than we did formerly. At present there are 167 deaf mutes here under the age of twelve years. They require more attention than do the older inmates. We have to teach these calleden a larguage which to them is practically a foreign one. We have to instruct them, also in some practical trade, which will enable them to go out into the world and be self-supporting. To do all this requires the aid of expert teachers. We also have to employ a larger number of persons to take care of their apartments, scrue, wash and cook for them; for those entities of this State wound not consent to have it mun on a paulyer basis. Deal mutes are not criainals either, and the institution favor he pictured therefore in comparison with prisons and reformatory schools. The inmates of this institution have no less a claim on the state tor a common-achool cuncation than have the cartered who can hear and speak. It would be vasily more expensive or the State to provide departments for the instruction of deaf mutes in all the public schools than it is to have them sent to linatiutions like this."

George A. Roboins, also a membor of the Executive Committee, said: "The two chief causes for a growth in the expenditures of the Institution are a more liberal diet for the masses and a larger force of attendants. Of all the money which has been given to the institution for all the money which has been given to the first the formation of all the money which has been given to the first them to the masterial the masterial of all the money which has been given to the first diet of all the money which has been given to the first diet of all the money which has been given to the first diet of all the page of all thems them as t the inmates and a larger force of attendant

penny wasted. The directors give their services mothing, and yet keep a close which of the institute. The question of expenditures has been considered the Board often, and since 1878 a reduction of 10 year in the salaries of teachers and attendants herein made. The directors feel it their duty to make possible reductions in the expenditures, but they belief that these reductions cannot be made obyond a certipoint without injuring the usefulness of the institution POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The Police Mutual Aid Association met on sturder afternoon at Poice Hendquarters and reeived the report of the special investigating commitc, which has already been published. After the read ing of the report President Lefferts denied several of the statements in it, and claimed that the committee had rested him unfairly, because after he had pointed out several mistakes in the report is had refused to conect them. He admitted that he had \$4,000, belonging o widows of policemen, on personal deposit in the Mar attan Savings Institution at the time it was robbed, it stated that the entire aum had sloce been paid over demand. He denied having admitted to the committee and perfect of duty on his part.

I've recommendations of the committee part of the committee and the com I we recommendations of the committee, providing resystem of bookkeeping, and returns from the pre-rets, were adopted.

"Patrick," said the priest, "the widow Moiony tells me you have stolen one of her finest pigs. In that so ?" "Yes, yer hanor." "What have you done with it?" "Killed it and ate it, yer honor." "Oh. Pa-rick, when you are brought face to face with the wide w

OBITUARY.

GENERAL RICHARD TAYLOR. General Richard Taylor, who died in this city on Saturday morning at So'clock, at the residence of S. L. M. Barlow, esq., was the son of General Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, and he bore the name of his paternal grandfather, the Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary War. General Richard Taylor was born near Louisville, Ky., January 27, 1826. His earlier years were passed with his father, who was employed in frontier service from Baton Rouge to Fort Snelling. He was fitted for college abroad, and entered the Junior Class of Harvard University in 1843. Soon after he went to Yale College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1845. He became aide-de-camp to his father in the Mexi-can war, participating in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, but not, on account of ill health, in that of Buena Vista. During his father's short Presidential career. Colonel Taylor acted as Private Secretary, but upon the death of President Taylor he retired to the sugar plantation of Baton Rouge, in the cultivation of which he was mainly engaged until the breaking out of the rebellion. He was a State Senator of Louisiana from 1856 to 1860. In the Democratic Convention of the year last named he was a strong opponent of the secessionists, In 1861 he was in the Louisiana Assembly, and promoted a convention to consider public affairs. Nothing came of this, and General Taylor, after some reluctant delay, accepted the colonelcy of the 9th Louisiana Regiment, which arrived at Manassas Junction the night after the first battle of Bull Run. His regiment and the 6th, 7th and 8th Louisiana Infantry formed the brigade commanded by General H. T. Walker, of Georgia.

In the campaign of Virginia Valley, under General Stonewall Jackson, General Taylor did good service, especially at Port Republic, where his brigade flanked the Union left by an unobserved advance through the ferest, making so sudden a dash on Canby's battery that it was captured, its horses having been killed or disabled. The battery was retaken by the 5th and 7th Ohio regiments. It was impossible, however, in the face of a superior force to bring off the guns, and the general result of this action was disastrons to the Union forces.

Receiving the rank of major-general, upon the earnest recommendation of General Jackson, Tayler was placed in command of the West Louisiana district. In 1863 he distinguished houself by his operations upon Brashear City and its forts. He operations upon Brashear City and its forts. He had collected in Upper Louisiana a force of some thousands, including several regiments, mainly of cavalry, from Texas; and the result was the expulsion of the Union forces, for a time, from Brashear City and its neighborhood. General Taylor, in February, 1864, began the organization of his forces for opposition to the Red River campaign, planned by General Banks. Taylor defeated General Washburn near Opedousas, in which action the 23d Wisconsin suffered so heavily. In May, 1864, he defeated General Banks at Mansfield, though with an entirely unequal force; and inferwards at Pleasant 1818. Hill.

General Taylor was subsequently made a Lieutenant-General of the Confederate Army, and assigned to the command of the Department of Alabama and Mississippi. Lee and Johnston having surrendered, there remained no alternative for General Taylor but to surrender to General Canby, which he did on the 4th of May, 1865. His army at that time consisted of about 8,000 men, the last which remained in the Confederacy.

Peace liaving been restored, General Taylor found arrived at Mobile, with but an aide-de-camp in com-THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF DEAF pany, both were compelled to sell their horses to pany, both were compelled to sell their horses to procure the necessaries of life. He returned to New-Orleans, where for some years after the war he continued to reside, being employed by the State upon certain public works. In 1873 he was in England, where he was respectfully received, and made for himself a considerable position in society, being upon friendly terms with the Prince of Wales, and invited for a visit to Windsor Casile by the Queen. At Paris he was also politely received by Marshal MacMahon. He met Von Moltke and Bismarck, and his society was everywhere sought as that of a gentleman specially versed in military science.

Science.

General Taylor has somewhat distinguished himself as a writer men events of the rebellion. His articles in The North American Review have been particularly admired, and his essay upon "Destrucwas equally distinguished both for his n polities and his fine literary taste. He had no doubledly the making in him of a first-rate military historian. His early education was excellent; he wrote in a vigorous and picturesque style, and he has

wrote in a vigorous and pictures de syye, and as has left enough to make us wish that he had left more. The book to which he contributed his latest working hours, and which was hardly issued a fortnight before his death, is not a for-tunate performance. Pretentious in style, and enriously unbalanced and vituperative in its judgments, it has little claim to rank higher than a homele of political pampilets, will only a veloca bundle of political pamphlets, written by a velic-ment partisan of the rebellion who doubted the reould not need to go begging. In 1870 the institution spectability of most of those who fought for the as divided into administrative and educational Union, and who, if judged only by this book, would pariments, and at the head of the former probably be rated almost as much of a snob as of a

> The funeral services for General Taylor were contneted at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-st., with as little display as possible, yesterday. A hearse, followed by a few carriages, conveyed the remains to the church, at 3 p. m. General Taylor's body had been inclosed in a plam, cloth-covered coffin. This was lifted out and borne

Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, ex-Mayor Wickham, the Hon. Hiester Clymer, Parke Godwin, William H. Appleton, Royal Phelps, Hugh J. Jeweit, President Smith, of the Police Board; Jeweit, President Smith, of the Police Board;
Judge Peabody, John R. Sherwood, Mrs. Sherwood,
Thomas Allen Clark, General Gustavna Smith,
Charles Day, Miss Virginia Ward, Thomas Hitchcock, Dr. Anstin Flint, General Patrick, Samuel
Ward, James R. Keene, Frederick Clar, Sadney
Webster and Edward Komeys. Many former residents of the South were present. Before the
funeral services several old soldiers of the
Confederate Army who are now in the
city called at Mr. Barlow's house to view General
Taylor's romains, and most of these were at the
church also. The burial service was read by the
Rev. Dr. Houghton. There was no sermon and no
funeral oration. The choir sung the hymn. "Just
as I am, without one plea," and a solo, "I heard a
voice from Heaven," was rendered by the tenor in
an impressive manner. Many persons in the church an impressive manner. Many persons in the chu joined in singing the final bymn, "Rock of Agea From the church the remains were taken to a re-ceiving vault in Second-st., where they will remain for a short time before being carried to New Or-

WILLIAM PALMER. ROME, April 13.-William Palmer, M. A. rother of Lord Selborne, is dead.

William Palmer was the eldest son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, rector of Mixbury, Oxon. He was been July 12, 1811, and was educated at Rughy and Magdalone College, Oxford, and was grad nated A. B. in 1930, with first-class honors in the classics. He became a Fellow and tutor in his college, and Public Examiner, and obtained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and Latin prose. After taking orders, he travalled extensively in the East. He had an idea of

came a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and af-terward published several treatises from his new point of view. His brother, Sir Roundeil Palmer, O. C., is now known as Lord Chancellor selborne.

ALFRED A. BURNHAM. HARTFORD, Conu., April 13 .- The Hon. Alfred A. Burnham, formerly member of Congress from the HId District and ex-Speaker of the Connecticut House, died at Windham, Friday.

The Hon. Alfred A. Burnham was born at Windham, Conn., March S. 1819. He studied for a short term at Washington College, and then studied law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1843, and commenced practice at Windham. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1844, 1845, 1850 and 1858, serving the last year as Speaker. He was Clerk of the State Senate in 1847. Leutenant-Governor of Connecticut in 1857, and a Republican Representative in the XXXVIII Congress. He was recifected to the XXXVIII Congress, retiring in 1863. During his last term in Congress he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

M. DE VILLEMESSANT.

Paris, April 13.-M. J. H. Cartier de Villemessant, the well known satirical writer and journalist, and long the director of the Paris Figure, is dead, at the age of sixty-seven.

M. Jean Hippolyte Cartier de Villemessant was born at Rouen on the 22d of April, 1812. His father was Colonel Cartier, but at the age of fourteen, when he was baptized, he took the name of his mother, Ville messant. He was married at the age of eighteen, and entered with his wife into the business of trading in ribbons in Blois. After passing three years at Tours and Nantes, in 1839 he went to Paris. There, in 1840, he started a musical and dramatic review called La Sylphide. He also wrote under the feminine name of 'Louise de la Saint Loup," which was his grandmother's, the fashion articles in Emile de Girardin's journal, La Presse. At this time he acted with the Le gitimist party. After the Revolution of 1848, he founded, in connection with Messrs. De Caloune and Beyer, Le Lampion, which after two months' existence was suppressed by the Government, he being sent to prison for ten days. He replaced this journal by La Bauche de Fer, the first number of which was seized by the police. He then started La Chronique de Paris on the first of January, 1850, which was suppressed in 1852. In April, 1854, M. de Villemessant, in conjunction with MM. Jouvin and Bourdin, his sons interview the Figure. This vehicle of articles which were regarded as libels, though then it had little to do with politics, was again and again prosecuted. The countains due between Henri de Pene and two cavairy officers occasioned for a time Villemessant's retirement from the fled of purnalism, Le Figure being sold to MM. Villemed and Jouvin. He soon after resumed the editorship of the Figure, and it is stated that in the course of ten years he fought eleven duels. But the success of the journal was enormous. During the days of the Commune Villemessant retired with his sinfit to Versallies. Paris on the first of January, 1850, which was sup-

Atter the restoration of order in France M. de Ville popular with all classes in Paris.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL NOW PENDING IN THE STATE ASSEMBLY. ALBANY, April 13 .- The bill for the taxation

of exporations provides that all corporations, associations, joint stock companies or copartnerships doing business in this State (except municipal corporations and such ecclessast himself utterly deprived of his fortune. When he cal. religious, charitable and educational corporations as are now exempt from taxation), together with all who have an interest in the capital or profits of cordance with its provisions. Every such company or association, on or before the 15th of January of each year, is to report to the Controller its name, the date of estimate of its real and personal property, the assessed valuation of sich real estate, and the place where its business is carried on from which it derives its principal messile. In addition, telegraph companies are to report the counties of the State in and the number of miles of wire used. Such reports are to be signed by the principal effects of the companies, of Directors, said: "There is one sentence in the provision formers made that with flowers and lights, independent of the inmates of the institution was wholly insected by Fathers r and McDonald." It is true that the provision made for the inmates of the inmates of the institution of the provision made for the inmates of the institution was wholly in Barclay-si, was exquisitely the provision made for the inmates of this institution of the provision made for the inmates of the institution of the institution. He remained and institution. He remained and his essay upon "Destruction," just published, has attendent to be accurately admired, and his essay upon "Destruction," just published, has attendent to be accurately admired, and his essay upon "Destruction," just published, has attendent to the test the to be accurately to be accurately admired, and his essay upon "Destruction," just published, has attendent to the test the tracted much arterition. He remained substantially a rebel to the last. He never took any measures for the restoration of his confiscated estate. In the test of the institution of the institution, in the season point of the construction," just published, has attendent to the dealty verified. False of the construction," just published, has attendent to the test. He never took any measures of the ensured much arterition. He remained and are to be duly verified. False of the construction," just published, has attendent and are to be duly verified. False of the construction," just published, h tion upon a judgment obtained to such an action is to have precedence over any claim whatever upon the profits, property, or francaises of the offending company is favor of the shareholders, scripholders or partners joint-stock company or copartnership is transacted from which it derives its principal income. Provision is made in the bill for appeal from the de-termination of the Controller to a Board of Review, to

Revised Statute is amended so as to provide soat Boards of Supervisors on their examination of the assessment rolls may increase or distalls the aggregate valuation of personal as well as real estate. The gexts to take effect September 1, 1879.

ALBANT, April 13 .- The bill to equalize assessments for the taxation of property will be considered by the Schale as a special order on Thursday next at coen.

FRESHMAN ROWING CONTEST.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., April 13.-Representaives of the Freshmen crews of Harvard and Columbia o leges met in this city yesterday, and agreed to rou an eight-oared, three-wife, straight-away race on the Thames River, at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, June 30, three days after the Yale and Harvard Uni-

THE POLICE BOARD CHARGES.

ALBANT, April 13 .- Counsel for the New-York Poites Commissioners yesterday afternoon sub mitted to the Governor additional arguments in writing and print, but they contain no new points. There will be no definite action in the case until the middle of the

EX-TOWN TREASURER ARRESTED FOR THEFT. CANDIA, N. H., April 13 .- Upon the represcutations of a committee which was appointed to investigate the affairs of E. H. Ingells, late town treasurer, who claimed to have been robbed of \$3,700 on the 4th of March last, the Grand Jury found an in-dictment against him for embezzlement. Ingella was arrested this morning.

Some children take naturally to a practical Some children take naturally to a practical view of boings. A fittle girl in Brookine was saying her prayers the other exenting, closing up with "God bless papa and mamma, little aster and everybedy, and keep us from harm this night, Amen." The "little sister," a bright-oved pass of five years, quietly remarked, "If you'd said 'everybody' to begin with, you needn't have made such a long prayer.—[doston Transcript.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MR. HEPWORTH'S CLOSING SERVICES. REVIEWING HIS SEVEN YEARS OF SERVICE FOR THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES-WORDS OF COUN-

SEL FOR THE CONGREGATION. The Rev. George H. Hepworth yesterday closed his connection with the Church of the Disciples, after a service of seven years. In the morning every sitting in the church was occupied, while progress through the aisles was impeded by the crowd. Hundreds turned away from the church unable to gain admission. It was natural to expeet a display of flowers on Easter Sanday, but the floral offerings yesterday were unusual in richness and number. The day was marked by the celebra tion of the baptismal and communion services. No less than forty-two children were baptized, and at the communion celebration ten adults joined the

had abandoned. He still entertained a very kindly feeling toward the Unitarians. Reference was then made to the struggle he had gone through in organizing the present congregation; how the nucleus had been formed in Steinway Hall, and how it had since grown and prospered. His reason for severing his connection with the church was a simple one and was imperative. The strain of attending to the duties of his position had overtaxed him physically, and he was compelled to seek rest and recuperation. In speaking of the incoming paster, the Rev. W. R. Davis, he solicited the congregation earnestly to continue worshipping with the new pastor as they had with the old. The cougregation could do him no greater service or pay him no higher compliment than by assisting the new paster to carry to completion the work which he had begun,

Not one of the least pleasing features of the day was the meeting of the Sunday-school children in the church in the afternoon. The church was filled with the members of the congregation. The prizes awarded for regular attendance during the year were presented to the successful scholars, and at were presented to the successful scholars, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Rev. Mr. Rep-worth made a farewell address to the Sunday-school. To the prize-winners he spoke a few words, espe-cially expressive of the gratification it gave him to see that they had begun so well. In saving good-bye he remarked that he would always look back on the years spent with the Sunday-school as a most pleasant recollection. In conclusion he said: "The time has come when I must say 'good-bye.' I thank God I have been your pastor, and I hope you are able to say so too. Good-bye, and God bless you all."

I thank God I have been your pastor, and I hope you are able to say so too. Good-bye, and God bless you all."

The church was scarcely less crowded at the evening service than at the morning. Mr. Hep-worth preached from the words: "And so the star wunch they saw in the East went before them till it came and stood over where the young child was." "It has seemed well to mr.," said the preacher," "instead of shaking hands with my friends, to inseat, with all the possible emphasis of last words, on those Gospel truths which are the same to-day, to-morrow and forever. I would that an angel might tonch my line, that you might hear my words in your business to-morrow and in the future, when my face is called to your minds. The voice which has to say farewell may be exceedingly tender and have tears in it, as I know it would if I, standing here to-night, should attempt to say my last farewell to my people, so I think it better to refer to that one thing which hasts forever, the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ." In conclusion he said, "And now I must say my last word. I have been with you for seven years, and my ministry has been exceedingly pleasant to me and I hope not without profit to you. Many of you here this evening are strangers to me. From time to time I have seen your faces, and we have given you welcome. I bid you God-speed. I may have failed on occasions to impress you, but do me the justice to say I have honestly tried to meet your oubts, and that you have heard me arge nothing that I have not believed myself. If in my power I would give you some of the faith in me. But another is to follow me, and I am more than happy in being able to commend him as a good brother, a true, loyal, farsighted and determined man. I thank God he is to stand in this place; and as you give me your hands to-night and say good-bye, I hope you will extend stand in this place; and as you give me your bands to-night and say good-bye, I hope you will extend them to hun and wish hun God-speed."

A MASS OF POLICE STATISTICS.

AND THEIR VOLUMINOUS REPORT TO THE MAYOR. The counsel for the accused Police Commissioners submitted to Governor Robinson on Saturday additional arguments and testimony to show why those officials should not be removed. Mr. Bartlett, one of General Smith's counsel, did not have his points ready on Saturday, and he asked to lay them before the Governor to-day. The documents on be half of Mr. Nichols occupy sixty-iour printed pages, including affidavits of Captain Ganner, of the Street-Cleaning Bureau, and others, to the effect that the money appropriated for street-cleaning purposes has been used to the best advantage possi ble. Residents of Washington, Greenwich and Mulberry-sts. testify that those streets have never been cleaner than during the last year or two. Inspectors and captains sign similar documents.

The mass of statistics submitted to Mayor Cooper by the Police Commissioners in answer to the letter of inquiry of April 1, show that Commissioner Erhardt, chairman of the Committe on Rules and Discipline, was absent from the meetings of that committee only once since January 1, 1878; Commissioner Wheeler was absent ten times, Commissioner Smith seven times, and Commissioner Nichols one time. The Committee on Street-Cleaning is presided over by Commissioner Nichols, who

Nicho's one time. The Committee on Street-Cleaning is presided over by Commissioner Nichols, who was present at all its meetings; Commissioner Wheeler was absent twenty-four times, and Commissioner Smith forty-nine times. Commissioner Wheeler is chairman of the Committee on Revairs and Supplies, and he was absent from its meetings twelve times; Commissioner Smith is ex-officio a member of all the committees, and also a member of the Board of Health. There were 290 men detailed for special duty at offices, theatres, etc., on March 1, 1879, of whom eight were roundsmen, five sergeants and two captains, the latter being on street-cleaning duty. In answer to the question t-cleaning duty. In answer to the asking for reports on recommendations of the Superintendent since October 1, 1878, relating the detail of members of the police force, the Cor the detail of members of the police force, the Com-missioners state that they have no such reports in their possession, but that on November 19, on such recommendation, ninety-unne men were relieved of special duty and assigned to pairol duty. On July 1, 1878, there were 106 complaints pending against members of the police force, and since that time until April 1, 1879, there have been 1,200 ad-ditional complaints illed. These complaints are for various causes, mostly for violation of rules and neglect of duty.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL STANLEY. The court-martial appointed to try the charges

preferred by General W. B. Huzen against General D. S. Stanley held its second session on Saturday, in the United States Army Building, in this city. General Hancock presided, and all the members of the court were present in full uniform. General Stanley was in undress uniform, while General Hazen and Judge-Advocate Swaim wore citizen's dress. F. L. Hosmer, who testified on Thursday last, was recalled and questioned in reference to his interview with General Stanley, in which the latter was reported as saying: "The principal charge, however, is that on the second day of the battle of Suiloh April, 1862, Hazen 'separated himself, got away, or skulken' from his brigade, which was in Nelson's Division of Buell's Army of which was in Nelsen's Division of Buell's Army of the Ohio, and fled to the Tennessee River, four mules from where his command made a gallant fight, and that he remained away until some time in the night." The wilness testified that this was substantially the language used by General Stan-ley, as was also the statement that "General Hazen was seen by several persons while he was lottering near the river, away from his brigade, and that in answer to a question asked by one of them as to what he was doing there, he replied that his men that deserted him, when in fact his gallant bri-gade was at that moment engaged in the battle."

'had deserted him,' when in fact his gallant brigade was at that moment engaged in the battle."

The Judge-Advocate then oftered in evidence the
charges against General Hazen, which were sent by
General Stanley to General Sherman, in order to
explain a statement made by General Stanley that
the charges to which he had pleaded were not the
same charges as were sent to General Sherman.
General McMahon demanded that the entire paper,
including General Sherman's indersement on the
back, should be read. He insisted on this because
he had been informed that it was the intention that explain a statement made by General Stanley that the charges to which he had pleaded were not the same charges as were sent to General Sherman. General McMahos demanded that the entire paper, including General Sherman's indersement on the hack, should be read. He insisted on this because he had been informed that it was the intention that

* typegraphical error which charge the sense of the Society to such an extent that I hope you will favor me by inserting in extent that I hope you will favor me by inserting in extent that I have correction—I. e., instead of reading "This is as new departure," at a wood oparture, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure," etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new departure, "etc. Yours very respectfully, is a new depart

General Hazen should not be tried on the charges against him. The Judge-Advocate inquired if he had been informed officially, and General McMahon replied: "I say I am informed of that, no matter whether officially or not. The statute of limitations has run out against these charges in respect to General Hazen, and that plea on his part has already been made." The room was charged for consultation, and after an interval of ten minutes General Hanesek announced that the evidence offered was admitted and that the indorsement thereon was excluded until it should be offered by the defence. The court adjourned until 11 a m today fence. The court adjourned until 11 a. m. to-day

MANAGERS GROWING IMPATIENT.

For several months past theatre managers have observed with alarm the growing demand made upon them by city officials for free admission to their respective places of amusement. Formerly requests for seats were confined to a few captains of police, and to these the managers were usually glad to give seats, but in time and chiefly of late, the communion celebration ten adults joined the church.

At the morning service the Rev. Mr. Hepworth preached from the text, found in Mark: "Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulciner?" The sermon was descriptive of the resurrection. He pointed out that Christians should show their gratitude at finding the way open. He then alluded to the number of years he had been connected with the church, and drew attention to the fact that during his ministry there had been no unpleasant dissensions, either in the congregation or the various boards of management. He referred to his departure from the Unitarian Church to take charge of the Church of the Disciples at the time he felt that it was his duty conscientiously to join the Orthodox Church. Nevertheless he respected the scholarship of the denomination which he had abandomed. He still entertained a very kindly feeling toward the Unitarians. Reference was the demands have extended to subordinate officers,

A NOVELTY IN NEW-YORK RESORTS. A want is shortly to be supplied which the pe-

culiar cosmopolitan population of New-York has long felt. Messrs, Koster & Rial are about to open in Twenty-third-st., near Sixth-ave., a building which will embrace the chief distinctive features of a Berlin beer garden, a London music hall and a Parisian cofe chantuat. The building selected for the purpose is the old St. James Theatre, and a rear building on Twenty-fourth-st. has also been used. The two have been thrown into one, making a hall 40 feet wide and 200 feet long, with a scating capacity for 1,000 persons at tables uson which will be served all manner of drinks and edibles. The room has been frescoed in the most mannificent mannificent mannificent mannificent mannificent with surpasses it in richness of color. In fact, New-York will be genuinely surprised at this part of the display. There are to be galleries with semi-private boxes, and seats without number. In the basement will be a bar, bowling alley and shooting gallery, but set apart from the concert room itself. Every imaginable provision for comfort (not dissipation) has been made. Such strict order is to be maintained as to commend the place as a family resort to which children may be brought. There are to be given daily and nightly concerts by a band of twenty-five performers, led by Rudolph Bial, late director of the Kroll Garden, Berlin. From time to time soloists will be introduced in song and instrumental music. The place will be opened about tures of a Berlin beer garden, a London music hall ntal music. The place will be opened about

THE BURDENS OF JERSEY CITY.

The Corporation Counsel of Jersey City having decided that the appointments made by the Board of Finance and Taxation last week, after the board had been declared adjourned by President Mailins, were illegal, the board held a special meeting Saturday night to make new appointments. James H. Love, the present incumbent, and Water Register Haight were nominated for City Collector, and the former was elected on the first ballot. There being four Democrais and only one Republican in the board, President Mailins was annoyed at the election of a Republican to the office, and springing to his feet demonneed his tellow Democrats for electing Mr. Love. Alien L. McDermott was elected City Attorney, and the old Assessors were redicated. Commissioner Lausig offered a resolution increasing the interest on inspaid taxes to 12 per cent after July I, and one directing the Corporation Counsel to begin proceedings against delinquent taxpayers who owe large amounts. Both resolutions were hid on the table. This brought President Mullins to the front, and he alleged, amid considerable excitement, that two of the Democratic members of the board were responsible for the present embarrassecut of the city, they having refused to join him in an effort to have the temporary loans of the city funded. After deceding to meet this evening to consider the reduction of salaries controlled by the board, the meeting adjourned.

SEARCHING FOR HIDDEN TREASURE. Mnilins, were illegal, the board held a special

SEARCHING FOR HIDDEN TREASURE. There sails to-day from this port the brig Gipsy

with an expedition fitted out by residents of New-York to search for a Spanish treasure said to have been lost off the coast of Venezuela many years ago. The utmost secrecy and caution are said to have been observed in all the preparations for the enterprise, and the facts that can be rathered rela-tive to it are necessarily few. I. W. Lore, the junior member of a Broadway law firm, who was yesterday that the expedition was an established fact; that the brig Grpsy, which was to carry the company, cleared on Saturday and would sail to-day. He said that what he knew of the hypothetiday. He said that what he knew of the hypothetical treasure he had learned from researches in Venezuelan history. Further than this he declined to furnish any information, owing, he said, to an understanding with the Government of Venezuela, in whose waters the covered wealth is supposed to be. From the shipping news of yesternay it appears that the Gipsy is in charge of Captain Folingsby, and that her immediate objective point is the Barbadoes. There have been several other searches made from time to time without success for a great quantity of Spanish gold said to have been lost in Venezuelan waters. Venezuelan waters.

QUALIFIED APPROVAL OF MODERATION.

At the National Temperance Institute meeting yesterday afternoon in Cooper Union, the presiding officer, Mr. Lusk, spoke of the meeting in the interests of moderation held on Friday evening at Chickering Hall, which he attended. He said be was gird to welome and hid "God-speed" all friends of temperance in any degree. He thought that to stop the habit of seeral treating would give a great impetus to the total abstinence cause. He a great imperius to the total assessment of a piedge took exception, however, to the adoption of a piedge to abstant from drinking during business hours merely, and said that any temperatures scheme which did not take into consideration a man's duty to his family and friends could not succeed. The secretary, Mrs. Emma Yates Conklin, denounced the moderation movement as a truce of the enemy, a child of the devil, a flank movement by opponents of total abstinence, and a snare of the runsellers.

SUPERVISOR ACKERMAN'S BOND.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: In your issue of April 12, headed "Officials charged with neglect," you state that " the two Justices of the Peace, Mr. LeCount and Mr. Will-Supervisor of the Town of New-Rochelle, are accused by residents of having been criminally careiess and negli-gent. In resty I have to state that neither Mr. Le-Count nor investigations and in the country of the

Count nor myself approved the said oud, and that to term of office as Justice of the Panca commenced on the 1st day of Jahuary hat, nine months after the said out

was approved. Very respectfully, New-Fork, April 12, 1879. Ann. C. Wellmanth to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: You wrong me in your article of this day's issue on the defalcation of Supervisor Ackerman, in attempting to hold me responsible for a defective

bond. The bond is good, and all I had to do with the instrument was to take the customary acknowledgements, as a notary, of the maker and his bondsmen. This was done according to law. The real authors of this assault upon me are politicians, who decoved your reporter with a view to lesson my chances of an election on fine-stay next to an office for which I am a candidate. Yours respectfully,

New Rochelle, N. T., April 12, 1879.

PINAFORE IN BRATTLEBORO, VT.

To the Editor of The Trebuns. Sin: In your " Musica! and Dramatic Notes," April 7, you state that " Plusfore was given at an Episopulian charity entertainment, the assistant rector per copalina charity entertainment, the assistant rector personating Captain Correcta." It is to be regretted that such a sistement, reflecting upon the churchmanning of this parish, has suitained such a wide circulation as Tun Timuxa has given it, invanished as there is no fruit in the far at the Episcopalana are concerned. It is frue Pin fore was plared in this town by a floatin company during feur, but the Episcopalinas have had no canalty or after entertainment the past twelve mouths, have no assistant rector, and never had one, and are not in the habit of giving seconds relativelymments during the season observed by the mars of Christendom.

Erustichoro, VL, April 10, 1879.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: In your report of the meeting of the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation," last evening at Chickering Hail, I observe a typegraphical error which changes the sense of my